

THE LOCOFOCO COUNTY CONVENTION.

It was not our privilege to attend this gathering: a circumstance which we regret, as we doubt not, from the ridiculous character of the resolutions, that it was an extraordinary and highly amusing scene. In default of a regular description of the affair, our readers shall have a specimen of the resolutions. They are peppery, and may be recommended as an undoubted remedy against cold weather. In advance, we advise the reader to be careful to select a cool day for their consideration, as we understand they produced the premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia in the convention,—there was much foaming at the mouth on that occasion. Charles Reed, Esq. one of our young lawyers, reported the resolutions, and the Convention took them in broken doses—i. e. separately—probably thinking it dangerous to go the whole at once. The discretion of the convention is commendable. Let us select a few specimens:

Resolved, That the leaders of the present administration have obtained power by deceiving honest men by hypocritical professions, and allying them by false representations of grievances and abuses under which they existed; and we have the fullest confidence that "the sober second thought of the people is seldom wrong and always efficient," will correct their error."

Hold strong, considering it as equivalent to telling the people that they have been a pack of silly dupes.

Resolved, That those who denounced the alleged extravagance of the last administration have shamelessly betrayed their insincerity by declaring that "they have no idea of any reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures of Government."

This lacks nothing but truth. A solitary individual may, perhaps, have used the language quoted, but that is not the sentiment of the administration nor of the Whigs. The administration proposes a reduction of eight millions per annum, and to pay off Mr. Van Buren's national debt into the bargain.

Resolved, That those who complained that the "patronage of the government was brought into conflict with the freedom of elections," have placed in office men notoriously dishonest and corrupt, solely to pay partisan services, prostituting the offices of the nation from the highest to the lowest to reward political friends for political support."

Perhaps the resolution maker is so thoroughly acquainted with "dishonest and corrupt" men as to detect them at a glance, without so much as giving them a trial; if so be, we must defer to his superior qualifications of judging on this point. We must insist, however, that as the Whigs very strongly declined against bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, so were they consistent in that the first act of the present administration was to prohibit such interference, under the highest penalty they could inflict—removal from office.

Resolved, That those who declaimed against the union of the purse and the sword in the keeping of the public money, and leaving it entirely in the control of the President—a wide contrast between the Whigs before and after the election; and who only of the inventors and vendors of the Gold Spoon, Standing Army, and other humbugs."

Complete nonsense—the mistake, perhaps, of the printer. It is worthy of note, nevertheless, that the first act passed by the Whig Senate was to take the purse from the Executive, by repealing the sub-treasury. We doubt not that the House will perfect this reform, and redeem the pledge of the Whigs.

Resolved, That we ask our political opponents where are all the various high prices that were to reward the farmer on the election of Gen. Harrison; and wish they would particularly inform us the price of wool."

We reply, that notwithstanding the addition of this year's clip to the large share of last year's which was unsold, the prices of wool have been sustained, and in some sections of the country have been actually increased; and this while Congress has not as yet been able to perfect any of the measures upon which the Whigs rely to advance the interests of the wool growers. Abide the proper time, gentlemen, and we will allow you a revision of the Tariff, in spite of all the obstacles that can be raised by the combined forces of British importers and locofoco members of Congress.

Resolved, That the framers of the Constitution voted not to include in it the power to create a National Bank—that such a power is no more in the constitution at this hour than when the Convention refused to place it there: that such an institution is not only unconstitutional, but unnecessary and immensely dangerous—and we will oppose it now and forever."

As to the first assertion: it is correct, but the inference is not true that they intended to deny the power. The rejection was made on two grounds, first, that a specific grant would array a portion of the people, particularly in Pennsylvania, against the whole constitution; and second, because the power was already granted, if a bank ever became "necessary and proper." Let us now recall the facts that the first bank was chartered immediately after the adoption of the constitution, and was approved by Washington, who was President of the Convention for forming that instrument; and that the second bank was approved by Madison, who was one of the most distinguished members of that body. Washington and Madison, then, knowingly violated their oaths to support the Constitution, or this resolution is false. We leave the reader to take which horn of the dilemma he chooses. But a bank is "immensely dangerous" indeed! for forty years out of the fifty-three since the adoption of the constitution, the country has had this "immensely dangerous" monster in existence, and yet no nation has suffered less or thrived more than this. "We will oppose it now and forever" well, remember that treason is rather ticklish about the neck, and powder and ball absolutely dangerous. Don't mislead, gentlemen, we beseech you. Any opposition short of that will do. By the way, why did the resolution maker describe the modus operandi? Will the "democracy" march to Washington and tear down the bank, or will they valiantly and unflinchingly march up on such of its bills as shall happen to come this way? Surely, the acquire should enlighten the party on this important head.

Resolved, That we deprecate as the greatest of evils the "tinkering of the currency" by the Government, by the multiplication of Banks and paper money or any other interference, and that the enforcement of proper laws for the fulfillment of contracts, would speedily render it sound and healthy throughout the country."

Alas! for the fame and wisdom of Washington, and Madison, and Hamilton, and Gallatin, and Crawford, of sundry Congresses, and of the U. S. Supreme Court, with John Marshall at its head; yes, alas for Nathan Smith and bank reform; and all their schemes for regulating the currency, national and state, are but the weak inventions of

lilly men, compared with this magnificent and omnipotent plan of Mr. Reed. Make way, ye sages of the past! behold here is a greater than you! How true is it, both in mechanics and politics, that the principles most mighty and wonderful are, after all, when once revealed by some favored genius, the most simple in their application. How true, we mean, if this be true. The mere enforcement of laws for the fulfillment of contracts is the new panacea for a diseased currency and exorbitant and ruinous rates of exchange; and the more rigidly these are enforced, the more perfect will be the cure, we presume. If so, away with the changes which benevolence and humanity have wrought within the last century; restore imprisonment of the body as a penalty for debt; take away all the exemptions which have been made in the law of attachment in favor of the poor debtor, and let us have the iron rule and the hard money currency of feudal days at once extended over the land. Is this the remedy? We have no doubt it would effectually put a stop to the financial diseases of the people, as quacks cure some other diseases—by killing their patients.

Resolved, That we fear no comparison of Nathan Smith of Cambridge with Charles Paine of Northfield; the latter is a suitable candidate for the fed! (whig) party and Nathan Smith for ours.

Our own opinion exactly. Col. Paine is every inch a man, intelligent, dignified, honorable, and a thorough-going Whig; and thus suitable for the great Whig party of Vermont; while Mr. Smith, in calibre and character as a politician, is very nearly galled to the dimensions of the minority whose candidate he is. As for the rest, the sub-treasury was approved, also the locofoco state ticket; the land bill, the appointment of county officers, and corporations without personal security, were condemned; and then came the following unique resolution, introduced by Elias Hall. We take it that no rebellion is seriously apprehended against a bank, and that the contingency of a King is not expected, at least until King Martin's son, "Prince John," becomes eligible to the Presidency. In a word, this is only a cunning trick of neighbor Hall, to advertise guns, swords and pistols for sale, and we give him the advertisement as a reward for his ingenuity:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention that we feel it is our duty as good citizens to keep and sustain the Constitution of the United States, in all its parts. And being sure the framers of that instrument never contemplated, or gave the power to Congress to create banks or kings, we will oppose both. And should the present or any future Congress propose to act establishing a bank, we pledge each to the other our efforts to destroy it. And should a king, equally unknown in said Constitution, be established, we will let the makers thereof know that we have a commission from the Almighty, (and witnessed by the blood of our fathers) to delirium him, and we will.

On the whole, we advise the locos to keep cool during the warm weather, and beware of Hall's guns. They may go off, even if not loaded, and then there'll surely be a fuss.

On the 23d June there was a meeting, styled a state convention, held at Chelsea, at which we find that Captain Partridge was chairman of the business committee, and also chairman of a committee to address the people hereafter—and hence we call it Capt. Partridge's Convention, to distinguish it from the locofoco state convention. In another place will be found two of the resolutions which were adopted. The additional resolutions were for economy and reform in the state and National Government, proposing to reduce salaries and expenses to the standard of 1801, and recommending the people, without distinction of party, to vote only for representatives to Congress and the legislature, who will sustain this proposition. So far all goes on swimmingly, "without distinction of party"—mind that—and, then, as a tail to the animal, the convention goes against a national bank in any shape, recommends Nathan Smith for Governor—all without distinction of party, we suppose—and asks us, in common with the other Montpelier printers, to publish the proceedings. Now, we have no objection to informing our readers of these matters, but we prefer to present it to them, as it is—a mere locofoco trap to catch gulls. Aside from the salaries to the Judges of the Supreme court, the entire addition to the amount paid for salaries in Vermont will not probably exceed what it was in 1801 by a greater sum than 1500 a year, and this including the salaries of the officers created since then, viz: the assistant clerks of the Senate and House, the secretary of civil and military affairs, and the reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court. If these salaries are too high, or that of the Judiciary—or if there are too many offices—or if the cost of criminal suits, which is the heaviest item of state expense, may and ought to be reduced—let the people say so, and instruct their representatives accordingly, whatever may be their politics. No body will object to this we presume.

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KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE— That the locofocos have fully declared their opposition to protection by the tariff; opposition to a national bank, and for the sub-treasury; and opposition to the right of Vermont to her share of the public lands.

In the first, they are leagued with Southern Nullifiers and British Monopolists against the American laborers, Farmers and Manufacturers. By the second, they would leave the currency unregulated, and the profit of every branch of industry to be greatly diminished—none more so than that of the day-laborer, the wool-grower, and the producer.

By the last, they would rob the state of at least \$50,000 a year, and deny its title to millions of acres of the public lands.

From the Vermont Patriot. The enemy are confused and embarrassed, and now is the time to strike for "SMILE AND REFORM." Notwithstanding the immense hard cider victories of last fall, it is our deliberate opinion that our chance for success, in this State, was never better, if we improve it promptly and labor manfully.

But there is no time to lose. **CIRCULATE THE PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS—** your duty, every man, and in about nine weeks, when the federalists are severely pained at their ill-luck, we shall smile as complacently!

Behold it, Whigs: the enemy are hoping, thro' your confusion and embarrassment, to foster "Smile and Destruction upon Vermont. It is for you to say, whether you will play into their hands. We urge you not only to circulate the papers and documents, but once more to make a vigorous and united rally of the Whig strength of the State. Do that, and you crush the Destructives forever. Their last hope is in your apathy: disappoint them in that, and the good work is finished in Vermont. Then will the federalists indeed be pained, and if they smile at all, it will be at their own folly in expecting success through Whig divisions. The union of the Whigs for the sake of Whig principles. Let that be our motto.

Borrowed wit. The Patriot endeavors to be excrematingly witty on Col. Paine, by echoing the slang of the Spirit of the Age. Go it, sis: whom you abuse the people trust.

Resolved, We observe that the locos travesty the name of Col. Paine. This will do to make themselves merry over now, but they will find after election that he is no *Shan Paine*.

Resolved, We are told that the Patriot gives us the honor of the office of furnishing post office blanks, &c. for the Government. This is only a very flimsy and considerate recommendation of us to the Post Master General, for which the Patriot is entitled to our thanks. The fact is, so far as we know any thing about it, that this awfully proscriptive administration has not yet turned out Barton of the N. H. Patriot, who has for years been permitted to monopolize this business both for N. H. and Vermont.

Resolved, A few months since the locofoco presses were complaining bitterly of the appointment of J. W. Baer, "the Buckeye blacksmith," to an office by the administration. Well: Baer has been tried, found unfaithful, and has been promptly removed. Let the opposition presses spread this fact before their readers, if they will. It is the praise of the Whig administration that it thus makes no distinction between friends or foes; it is not unfaithful, all alike must walk the plank, or face the guillotine. Call it by what name you please, so long as the fact is that bad men are turned out of office.

Orleans County. A notice for the convention of Orleans County was received by us, but unfortunately too late for insertion in our last; and the day (15th) having already passed, its publication now is unnecessary. The reason of the delay was, that there was no connection (in time) of the mails at Barton. We are glad to say that this evil is now remedied. See notice of the Mails.

THE CASE OF McLEOD. On Monday last, the Supreme Court of New York delivered its opinion in this case; it is that McLeod must be remanded for trial by jury on the charge of murder. We have barely glanced at the argument of the court, for this opinion, which seems to be very able. McLeod himself wishes a trial by jury, and will probably be gratified.

Amazing Discovery. It is confidently asserted in the locofoco papers, as a fact capable of demonstration, that the Whig candidate for Governor is the son of his father! We would believe this, strange as it is, were it not that the papers already are astonishingly apt to tell big stories—particularly before election.

P. S. It is of course to be inferred that the locofoco candidate never had a father.

The Spirit of the Age, Patriot and North Star are apparently ready to swear outright, that Col. Paine has been most industriously instructed in all the mysteries of John Adams' federalism. Let them all swear to it; ay, and prove it by undoubted authority: we shall then have the privilege of telling them this: whatever Col. Paine's instruction has been, he never was a locofoco, and never will be, until he is satisfied that the policy of king-ridden Europe, which has made the many slaves to the few, deserves to be forced upon the free people of America. And to this negative praise we will add: Col. Paine attained the privilege of a freeman at the very time when all the old party dissensions of the country were settled, and all parties were merged into one: when, in point of fact, the true principles of National Independence were, for the first time, fully carried out, and the American people united and happily agreed, under one administration and one national policy. The administration was *McLeod's*; the most prominent features of its policy were, a sound currency by means of a National Bank, and protection and encouragement to Domestic Industry by means of a Tariff. Col. Paine adopted the principles and approved the policy then predominant, and he has steadily adhered to them—none more steadily and ardently than he. To all the encroachments upon those principles and that policy—to all the ruinous experiments and anti-republican doctrines of these latter times—he has been strongly opposed. The locos may call this by what name they please: in our opinion, it is what highly commends him in this crisis, when the very measures which marked *McLeod's* administration are at stake—to the support of the people of Vermont.

The North Star has discovered that the Locos bill to create a National debt of twelve millions. We suppose that bright luminary is firmly of the opinion that the sun and the whole universe revolve around the earth every day.

MAHOGANY VENEERS. JOHN WOOD has just received from New York, a large assortment of Mahogany VENEERS, also Sycamore, Birch and European Veneers, and a lot of first rate FANCY CHAIRS, which are ready for sale.

Carpet Furniture and Common Chairs of the latest style, on hand and for sale as usual at the old stand of the firm of G. and J. Wood.

All persons having unsettled accounts with G. and J. Wood are requested to call and settle.

THE Washington County Conference of churches will meet at Waterbury on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

500 pounds red live *GESE* FEATHERS for sale by **LANGDON & WRIGHT.**

Montpelier, July 18, 1841.

NATIONAL BANK. I might say, with truth, that the bank owes as much to me as any other individual in the country; and I might even add, that had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.

I must content myself with saying that, having been on the political stage without interruption from that day to this, having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period, the bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without its restoration could not have been effected short of the utter prostration of all the moneyed institution of the country, and an entire depreciation of bank paper, and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or ever dreamed of at the time of its creation. **SPEECH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN IN 1832.**

THE WHIG CONVENTION for the nomination of State Officers met at Montpelier on Wednesday last. The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated to be elected to the respective offices which they have been named as candidates: **Col. CHAS. PAINÉ** of Northfield, for Governor; **DR. RANNEY** of Townshend, for Lieutenant Governor; **J. SPALDING** Esq. of Montpelier, for Treasurer. A good Ticket and true, and one that will bear about the same comparison with Smith and Reform, as did our Presidential Ticket.

The house is one story and a half high, with a dining room, three bed rooms, parlor, closets, cupboards, drawers, and a kitchen, with a kitchen in the wing, one first floor; the second floor has a parlor chamber, one smaller chamber, two bed rooms, a hall, large closets, cupboards and a large closet for the kitchen; the whole finished in the most substantial and convenient manner and painted. Connected with the house is a woodshed, carriage house, and outhouse, with a lot for hay &c. The whole is a well-kept farm.

There is a spacious cellar completely finished above the ground, so as to need no banking. There are two water-holes. The farm contains about 30 acres of wood, excellent meadow, about 25 pasture, and 30 woodland. Immediate possession will be given; but the crops of the present year will be reserved, and also the Appraisement.

One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, the remainder in notes with good securities, payable at Albany, N. Y. The Spring season will be in the hands of the owner. Will be sold at the same time, the produce of said farm—four excellent cows—three horses—a small lot of fine sheep—double wagon and two fine ones—a log and two pigs; also, a variety of the best farming tools—household furniture; such as chairs, tables, beds, bedsteads, &c.—and a large quantity of other goods. The whole will be sold for cash, and approved notes will be received payable in ninety days. **GEO. STORRS.**

NEW-ENGLAND SEMINARY. The undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform the people of New England, and the public generally, that this institution, located at Windsor, Vt., is now in successful operation. The village of Windsor is a beautiful situation on the Western bank of the Connecticut river, about three miles from the celebrated Academy mountain. It has daily communication by stage with Montpelier, N. H., Troy, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt., and in respect to healthfulness, the morality of its citizens, and the encouraging scenery in and around it, is not to be surpassed in any of the States.

The academic year is divided into two seasons of twenty weeks each, and each season into two terms of eleven weeks each. The Spring session will commence on the 1st of September, and the Fall session on the 1st of September. The term of study is four years, and the students are admitted to the college after having completed the course of study in the preparatory school, or after having completed the course of study in the